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Form 10-300 (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

STATE: Indiana COUNTY: Dearborn

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM · FOR MPS USE ONLY ENTRY NUMBER 1 1975 (Type all entries - complete applicable sections) I. NAME COMMON: AND/OR HISTORIC: "Veraestau" 2. LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER: About one mile south of business district of City Reached by private driveway off Holman Hill Road. of Aurora. CITY OR TOWN: Aurora COUNTY: CODE CODE STATE 029 Dearborn 18 Indiana 3. CLASSIFICATION ACCESSIBLE STATUS CATEGORY OWNERSHIP TO THE PUBLIC (Check One) Yes: Occupied Public Acquisition: Public District Building Restricted [In Process Unoccupied Private Structure Unrestricted Being Considered Preservation work □ Both Object [] No in progress PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) Comments | Transportation Park Government Agricultural Other (Specify) 🕅 Private Residence 🔲 Industrial Commercial Religious Military [Educational Museum Scientific Entertainment OWNER OF PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME: Mary O'Brien Gibson (Mrs. John T.) STREET AND NUMBER: 4830 Glenbrook Road, N. W. CITY OR TOWN: 20016 Washington 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Recorder's office. Dearborn County Courthouse STREET AND NUMBER: High Street CODE STATE CITY OR TOWN: 029 Indiana Lawrenceburg 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS ENTRY NUMBER TITLE OF SURVEY: Map superimposed upon Government topographical map was made from description shown in recorded deed Local Federal DATE OF SURVEY: NPS DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: USE ONL STREET AND NUMBER: STATE CODE CITY OR TOWN:

,	DESCRIPTION							
1					(Check One)			
CONDITION	£ Excellent	Good	☐ Foir	Deteriorated	Ruins	Unexposed		
	(Check One)				(Check One)			
		⊠ Alter	ed	Unaltered		Moved	Original Site	
	DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE							

"Veraestau" (from the Latin: spring, summer and autumn no winter) lies 427.4 feet above the Ohio River, just below a sharp bend, causing the river suddenly to run southeast. bend and high elevation allow a sweeping view of the lowlands of Kentucky, the cities of Aurora and Lawrenceburg, and an upriver view of Ohio. Southeast is the ancient Holman oak -5-1/2 feet in diameter now, a small tree when the original log house was built by Jesse L. Holman in 1810. The present Greek Revival structure was build in four periods, and the completed structure lies at the end of a winding pin-oak lined drive. To the left of the entrance is an Indian mound. Many arrowheads picked up on the hill indicate the presence of Indians who inhabited the site prior to Holman's arrival in 1810. To the right of the driveway is a stable and carriage house build in 1937, designed by architect John Henry Deeken to match the style of the main house, behind which is the Holman graveyard site and the remains of the kiln where the bricks were baked for the 1810 structure.

The first house built in 1810 was a two-story log cabin to which was added the same year a one-story, two-room addition of homemade brick. The log cabin burned in 1838, leaving the brick part. After the fire, Allen Hamilton, son-in-law of William S. Holman, built the Greek Revival structure, incorporating it into the original brick building. The Greek Revival style was at this time reaching the former Western Reserve, and Allen built his new house in this manner. river entrance had a simple wood portico, comprised of four square wooden columns, supporting a flat architrave and cornice with simple Doric detail. The portico leads into a central hall with the rooms balanced proportionately off the hall. A door was cut through to the original brick structure incorporating it into the new house. From the interior molding detail, typically flat and rather heavy around the interior doors and windows, plus the wide facias of the mantels, we can see that the house was pure in its detailing and grand for this still primitive country. In 1913 Miss Margaret Vance Hamilton, Holman's granddaughter, commissioned the building of the twostory addition on the west side. Her cousin, the Cleveland architect. James Montgomery Hamilton, copied the proportions of the 1838 house and the Greek Revival styling. However, two sleeping porches were added over the front porticoes which, on the original house, somewhat changed the character of the 1838 In 1937 Cornelius O'Brien added a three-room brick portico. addition to the 1913 west wing. He had his architect, John Henri Deeken, keep the new addition in style and proportion with the original 1810 brick rooms, facing them across the paved courtyard. As Veraestau stands today, it reflects the architectural growth of an early pioneer cabin through the classic revival through eclectic additions to its present state of beauty and elegant simplicity,.

PERIOD (Check One or More as	s Appropriute)		
Pre-Calumbian	16th Century	☐ 18th Century	∑ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	🔀 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applica	ble and Known) 1810	- Original strue	ture built.
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (C	heck One or More as Appropri	(ate)	上
Abor iginal	∑ Education	∠ Political ∠	Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Ph	Other (Specity)
⊠ Historic	Industry	losophy	Filter 1997
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Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture A	0/10· H
☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Humans	-910/1×5 /2/
. Commerce	1 Literature	Itarian	
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The historical significance of Veraestau arises from the intermingling of two important considerations. One is the house itself - an excellent and well preserved example of Indiana and Midwestern houses which had humble beginnings in the pioneer era, then with additions from period to period it became a large and attractive structure. It is possibly the oldest such residence surviving in Indiana, still including a brick portion built several years before Indiana became a Its manner of growth has given Veraestau a composite architecture with the aspects of Federal, Greek Revival and vernacular styles represented. There is historical symbolism in the fact that it overlooks the Ohio River, Indiana's chief trade artery in the pioneer era, and affords a commanding view of Kentucky, an older commonwealth which contributed generously to the people and institutions of the infant Hoosier State.

Of even greater significance, however, is the role residents of and visitors to Veraestau have played in the local, state and national history. The original builder of Veraestau, Jesse L. Holmsn, studied law in the office of Henry Clay at Lexington, Kentucky. While Indiana was still a territory, Holman settled on the north bank of the Ohio, became a lawyer, laid out the nearby town of Aurora and, in 1816, was a delegate to the convention which wrote Indiana's first state con-From 1816 until 1830 he served on the state's stitution. supreme court, while during the years 1835 and 1842 he was Federal District Judge of Indiana. At various times he was prominently mentioned for the office of Governor and United States Senator. He helped organize the Indiana Historical Society: was one of the founders of Franklin College and gave much time to advancing temperance, missions, the Baptist Church and elementary education. He was the state's first resident novelist and, as Elmer Davis pointed out, was the first (and certainly the last!) to burn his novel publicly, as he felt it had a bad influence on youth.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Contid.)

William Steele Holman, son of Jesse L., was born at Veraestau in 1822. He too became a lawyer and was a member of the convention of 1851. (Another delegate was Allen Hamilton who made the Greek Classical addition to Veraestau in the 1830's. Though a Democrat, William S. Holman was an especially devoted supporter of the Union in the Civil War era. Between the 1850's and 1900, he served thirty years in the lower House of Congress, a record which still stands. Known as "the Watch-Dog of the Tressury" for his emphasis on federal economy, he was a vigorous advocate of states rights and civil liberty. In 1881; the New York Sun boomed him for the Presidency.

In the twentieth century, Edith Hamilton, who authored distinguished books on Greek History and Mythology, was made an honorary citizen of Athens, Greece. Alice Hamilton, who pioneered an American industrial medicine, became the first woman on the Harvard medical faculty. Granddaughters of Allen Hamilton, these women spent their formative years at Veraestau. Holman Hamilton, great-grandson of Allen Hamilton, wrote a biography of Zachary Taylor, as well as other nationally known books. Cornelius O'Brien, also a descendant of pioneer families, preserved and added to Veraestau. He also helped to bring about the restoration of the White-water Canal; served on a variety of state, historical and educational boards and was the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate in 1944.

For more than a century and a half, the Holmans, Hamiltons and O'Briens, and their visitors, have made Veraestau of continuing importance in local, state and national life.



Date

September 19, 1972

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Veraestau Aurora, Indiana

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Maps

Map of Dearborn County. "Residence of Hon. Wm. S. Holman, Veraestau, Ind." (a picture on page of map). From Atlas of Dearborn County. 1875

Maps of Indiana Counties in 1876. (Reprinted from Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Indiana. Chicago:
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